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I M P A R T I A L
R E M A R K S, &c.

[Price One Shilling.]

*Some of the Chief ERRATA, which
through the Author's Absence have
escaped the Press.*

<i>P</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>read</i>
	3	3	Resolutin	Resolution
	8	13	the	your
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Ibid		18	Occasion	Occasions
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796
IMPARTIAL
REMARKS
ON THE
Present Posture
OF

Publick AFFAIRS.

ADDRESSED TO
His GRACE the DUKE of
B E D F O R D,
One of His MAJESTY'S Princi-
pal Secretaries of State.

Proving that it is the INTEREST of
GREAT-BRITAIN not to conclude
a PEACE at present with *France*.

Also setting forth the Ill Consequences of Supplying
the *French* with CORN Clandestinely or Other-
wise, at this Critical Juncture.

Hibernicus

Auri sacra Fames, quid non Mortalia Pectora
cogis! Hor.

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IMPARTIAL
REMARKS

ON THE
PRESENT POSITION

OF THE
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

46

1911

386



THE GRADUATE
W. E. D.

OF THE
PRESENT POSITION

OF THE
PRESENT POSITION

PROVING THAT IT IS IN THE INTEREST OF

THE NATION TO CONSIDER

THE PRESENT POSITION WITH

ALSO SETTING FORTH THE

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE

REVENUE

AND THE

REVENUE

LONDON

Printed for the

1911

(i)

TO HIS
GRACE

The DUKE of
BEDFORD,

One of His MAJESTY's Princi-
pal Secretaries of State.

May it Please Your GRACE.

I Wholly rely on Your GRACE's su-
perlative Goodness to pardon the
Liberty I have taken in this Ad-
dress, the more so, as my View in
it is only intended for the Publick
Service. I shall not take upon me,
a as

as usual on these Occasions, to draw Your GRACE's most amiable Character; it shines already too conspicuous and confessed, elevated far above the utmost Force of my Pen to extol; and as to Persons remote, to whom it may possibly be unknown, I shall leave them to judge of Your GRACE's Real Merit, and great Abilities, by the Honour conferred on You by the KING, and the great Confidence placed in You, as one of his Principal Secretaries of State; nor is it questioned in the least, but that Your GRACE, in all its Branches, will discharge that highest Trust reposed in You with the utmost Fidelity and Integrity, to the Glory of of his Sacred MAJESTY, the Happiness of his People, and to Your Own, and Your most Noble Offspring's eternal Honour.

*The following Observations, my LORD, as to suffering or not suffering the
French*

French to be supplied with Wheat at this important Crisis, was wrote before any determined Resolutin was come to, in regard to a Prohibition of it, or otherwise; and accordingly I sent it to the Printer of the Daily Advertiser, desiring it should be inserted; who returned me for Answer, That a general Liberty of Exportation was just granted, that he feared it was too long for his Paper; yet if I thought proper he would send it to his Principal for perusal. Upon which Information, confirmed, I laid it aside, declining the Thoughts of a Publication, more especially, as the long talked of Congress, at Aix La-Chapelle, seemed to me at that Time to be Matter of Amusement only.

But finding now the Plenipotentiaries are setting out in good earnest, and the French full of a Peace: as also, that the Consequences I was apprehensive of on exporting Wheat,

are already beginning to appear, it being risen here at once Five Shillings the Load; so that in reference to both Nations in this Particular, the Scale is at this Time changing to the unspeakable Comfort of the Enemy.

Upon these Considerations, my LORD (having first made some suitable Alterations in my Remarks on the Article of Wheat, conformable to the Resolution of Parliament) I am again induced to publish it, and throw (perhaps) my handful of Chaff into the general Ballance.

My first Proposal was to prohibit the Exportation intirely for a few Months only, till the pleasing Approach of a plentiful Harvest; Interim, to distress the Enemy for want of Bread this Campaign; but this being now in some degree over, I refer to what is hereafter observed on the Subject.

And

And now, with all Submission to Your GRACE, and every other true Briton, and loyal Subject, but especially those in Authority, I shall beg leave to say a few Words as to the grand Question a Peace.

I have been often provoked and concerned to see this Glorious Nation so Ingloriously paying a kind of Homage and Deference to that of the French, by runing into every M--k-y Fashion they please to introduce, with equal Eagerness, almost as a Bridegroom to the Bed of his lovely Bride : But since this Nation is so unhappy as to be thought neither capable, or worthy of being Originals themselves in that Particular; surely they will not in like Manner submit to be made a Nose of Wax of in Affairs of the highest and last importance; that is, To make War, and To make Peace, just as the French find

find it their Interest, to lead you into the one, and are graciously pleased to grant you the other.

I think, my LORD, it is generally allowed, that the famous Duke of Marlborough never besieged a Town, or fought a Field-Battle, in which he was not Victorious; and at the End of that long, expensive and Bloody, tho' successful War, when it is said the Invincible British Troops could, without Opposition, have marched in three Days to the Gates of Paris; Mark, what a glorious Conclusion it had at Utrecht; how faithfully the French, have since fulfilled their Contracts on that Occasion and what grateful Returns they have made for the Favours then received.

Therefore, to make a Peace at this Juncture, will, I humbly apprehend, be playing over the second Part of the same Tune. Must the French, at
Will

Will and Pleasure, without Provocation, and without Ceremony, foment Rebellions in Britain, and compel you to raise and equip formidable Armies, and numerous Squadrons in your Defence? To lay on new and heavy Taxes, upon those already too burthensome on the People (were it possible to be avoided) and when all this is compleatly accomplished, and the Enemy perceive it impossible to succeed in their wicked Designs against you; but, on the contrary, are in imminent Danger of being crushed to Atoms themselves? Must England, I say, thus circumstanced, condescend to sit down with the Loss of so many Millions, and close them in a Peace, as soon as that most Christian King is graciously pleased to propose it? No, my LORD, we have too many convincing Proofs to doubt, but this deceitful Enemy will find his present MAJESTY, and his Ministers, of quite different Dispositions,

to the former, in maturely considering the Reimbursement, the Honour, and the Safety of these Dominions.

If a Suspension of Arms on the Continent should be agreed on, it is hoped the Operations at Sea may nevertheless be continued to the final Ratification of a Peace; that your Allies, the Dutch, may have an Opportunity of retrieving the Honour there, which they so shamefully lost on shoar, and to repay the Compliments of Bergen, &c. They will suddenly have powerful Squadrons of Men of War and Privateers; those joined to the British Fleets, will, beyond all doubt, be able to give a wounded Enemy a Brace or two of finishing Strokes; which, with all Submission, my LORD, I humbly conceive will be the only effectual Means to force the French into safe and honourable Terms of Peace, which otherwise they never will submit to:
This

This will likewise be a good Lesson for a certain Potentate, whom I have long suspected, and is, I fear, secretly acting a Part doubly unnatural, contrary to the strongest Ties of Religion and Consanguinity; his Interest I hope into the Bargain, and let him see clearly, as a young maritime Power, that it is the Favour of Britain, and not of France, must be courted by him.

I am, may it please Your GRACE, persuaded, that it is the general Sense of the Three Kingdoms, that Cape Briton is not delivered up at any rate, and as to the Americans, they would near run counter on that Occasion.

If you cramp and limit the French in their Navigation, Great Britain will ever be safe: but, otherwise have every thing to fear: Their different Conditions in Trade at the Com-
b
mencement

*men-
 cement of the last, and of the pre-
 sent War, is only a Proof too evident
 of it. Shall Britain then give up the
 best Nursery of ablest Sailors the
 French ever had; the best Fishery
 one of 'em in the known World; and
 also the Lock and Key of the great
 and valuable River of St. Laurence;
 which (beside the innumerable Advan-
 tages that will arise from this preci-
 ous Conquest) is a noble Barrier a-
 gainst the French and Indians there
 united, who frequently threaten the
 Safety and Well-being of your Adja-
 cent Colonies? If this or something
 like it, was not the Case, would they
 so strenuously contend for it.?*

*The French, since the last War,
 have encreased and extended their
 Navigation and Commerce to such a
 wonderfull Degree, that e're the Com-
 mencement of this, they had, in a
 great Measure, wormed you out of the
 West-India, East-India, and Turkey
 Trade,*

Trade, &c. But now they are greatly distressed in all three; their Naval Strength already near half destroyed; and all this by the British Fleet singly, which at this Day is more formidable than ever; and now these awful Squadrons are weekly reinforced by a Power, who, when they set about it heartily, think themselves (on their native Element) a Match for any other Power on the Globe. Thus, my LORD, what is it these terrible Squadrons United; together with the Privateers of both Nations, are not (under God) capable of doing, particularly against the Remains of a Force already eclipsed and shattered by Britnos singly! and whether they have it not in their Power, if vigorously pursued, to humble the Enemy within secure Limits, is a Question, in my Imagination, that will hardly admit of being asked; And if at such a favourable Crisis, when the Allies on shoar, at least are well able to act on the defensive, is a
Time

(xii)

*Time to conclude Peace with so near,
so deceitfull, and so dangerous an
Enemy, is most humbly submitted to
the Wise at Helm. I have done my
self the Honour to put these Remarks
under the mighty Protection of Your
GRACE, and to subscribe myself*

Your GRACE'S

Most Devoted, And

Most Obedient Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

IMPAR-

IMPARTIAL REMARKS, &c.

I HAVE heard many Coffee-house Debates, and observ'd sundry Letters, in News-Papers, as to the Supplying, or not Supplying the *French* with Wheat at this critical Juncture; and among all (in my humble Apprehension) what seems of greatest Weight, is, That if the *French* can *Stock* themselves elsewhere, wou'd it not be imprudent in the *English* to miss the Opportunity of getting great Sums of Money for what they so abundantly have to spare?

B

Provided

Provided this be the Case, no doubt it wou'd be so, to the last Degree, and that, for several weighty Reasons, too evident to need a Repetition; but whether they can, or cannot be supply'd elsewhere, I concieve to be the Point meriting due Consideration, as it is of Consequence to you, but of the last Importance to them.

It is well known, that *Flanders*, *Brabant*, *Limburgh*, &c. were last Campaign, for the most Part laid waste; and as to a vast Scarcity in *France*, is manifest from the Tumults on that account, and large Demands from thence.---Where then can they be supply'd?--'Tis said from *Germany*. ---But on this Head, I must beg leave to remark, that such is a long, precarious, and tedious Carriage: For, if the *French* find it so extremely difficult, under the Nose of their own

own Armies and Garrisons to victual *Bergen-op-zoom* only, how much more difficult and dangerous must it be to bring Corn sufficient for about two hundred thousand Men from *Germany*, at so great a Distance from their's, and so much more expos'd in passing the Allied Army? but this is supposing enough was to be had there within Reach, which is very far from being granted ; on the contrary, I will venture to say, that if those Swarms are dependant on that Supply, they must soon disperse, or perish.

The *Dutch* are at length roused from their Lethargy, and come to a laudable and spirited Resolution, not to supply the common Enemies (to Justice, and the wicked Disturbers of half the World) with any thing; and, as *England* chiefly awaked, and urged them to it; so they expected she wou'd go hand in hand therein; but if a contrary Conduct is practised,

ticed and a dangerous Enemy continued to be supplied, with the Staff of Life, the *Dutch* with equal Right will be induced to furnish them with Powder and Ball, and thus (from your own Example) relapse in that, which we so long, and so loudly exclaimed against them for.

'Tis earnestly wished, the one do not lead on the other, to bring this Mischief upon themselves ; in the Event to benefit the Enemy only, who want the Wheat in particular, nineteen times more, than your their Money : If therefore a Prohibition (as to them) is resolved on, what other effectual Resource can they find beside the *Baltick*, the *Mediterranean*, and Continent of *America* ? and as your formidable Squadrons, and numerous Privateers, joined by the *Dutch*, may easily spare a few to block up the Sound and Streight's Mouth : So I imagine a Ship could

no

no more escape them, than a Mouse falling out of her Crevice, could a watchful Cat. And as to Ships from *America*, they must all run the Gantlope, and Numbers likewise be taken. Thus the perfidious Enemy would be doubly distressed for Loss of Money and Corn both ; but *English* Wheat on Admission, will, I suppose, go safe and direct into their most convenient Harbours ; whereas, if that was effectually put a Stop to, under severest Penalties, &c. and not suffered abroad without strong Convoys. If the *French* did buy it at second hand in *Lisbon*, it must be attended with great Danger and Delay ; also a vast Advance on the Price into your own Pockets, as *British* Ships would receive treble Freight to that Port : And thus when paid for there by the *French*, perhaps near one half retaken again, to their Distress, and the great Comfort of innumerable Artificers and Poor
in.

in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, who (if this Nation is near exhausted of Wheat, and sent direct to *France*) must labour, under the Hardships of dear Food, large Families, and slack Trade, three bitter Companions united ; nor would such Captures and Return of Wheat, sensibly affect the Farmers here, as, at that Period and Voyaging, it would only serve (great Scarcity excepted) for Starch, Powder, and the lowest Rank of People, who seldom eat Wheat Bread, at least in *Wales*, and the other two Kingdoms.

When the Appetite is satiated, the Heart's at ease ; witness the Reverse lately in *France* ; on which Occasion, a Publick Officer harangueing the Populace, was suddenly answer'd with a loud Voice ; *That hungry Bellies had no Ears, neither could an empty Sound support Nature ;* Upon which the Gentleman retir'd with

with Precipitation; and, if Credit can be given to repeated Advice in News-papers, this Riot was happily, or unhappily quell'd, by the Arrival of fourteen *English* Ships with Wheat at *Bordeaux*. It must be confess'd, that what has been, may be, and yet, it's hard to imagine, that any loyal Subject and true Patriot cou'd resolve on such a Practice; especially considering how all Matters at present stand circumstanc'd.

If these Things are pretty much so, how must an intire Stop affect this ambitious, over-bearing and restless Enemy? The want of Bread (which they may get in Plenty if at Peace) will naturally breed Discontent among the People, make them peevish as Wasps, stir 'em up to Riots, perhaps Rebellion. And, as to their numerous Armies, in a Country already laid waste, the Consequence will be Murmurings, if not Mutiny,
Depression

Depression of Spirits, Desertion, Sicknefs, and Death. In case the foregoing Observations are well grounded, how soon may such a Want contribute to bring about a most Honourable Peace, how much Blood prevent being spilt? yet, nevertheless let all these Things be as they will, now seems much rather a most glorious Time, to push a home Stroke, and bring those Deceivers of all Men within proper Limits; till that is done, I apprehend it almost impossible to secure, either a solid Peace, or Safety; because a hundred Instances can be produc'd, that no Tie under Heaven, but Inability, can pin them down, to observe the most sacred and solemn Treaties that ever yet the Wit of Man devised: They are too near, too deceitful (the reigning Principal of all their Conduct) and became since the last War, too much upon an Equality in Ships, Sailors, and Trade, to depend on
their

their chaffy Assent to Treaties only; without other most solid Security (of which Inability is the very best) otherwise, I humbly apprehend it will be only putting off the evil Day, a few Years longer; when they; without Regard to any sacred Tie whatsoever, will fall on us, with double Force and Deceit: Witness *Dunkirk Scotland*, and the present abominable unparalled Proceedings against the *Dutch*: Beside, by that time, they may be assisted by an unnatural Ally on the Continent, and who likewise may cut some Figure then on the other Element, and declare openly in their Favour, &c. &c.

The *French*, beyond Controversy, have good Artillery, Engineers and Officers, numerous Armies, and very strong Garrisons, against all which, no considerable Success can be had by Force, without an
C Inundation,

Inundation, and Immensity of Blood and Treasure : Therefore were I in the foremost Rank of the Honourable Body of *British* Merchants, I would readily do it myself, and strenuously recommend it to all my Brethren, to lay aside Trade in general for a short Season, so far as to arm and man compleatly every individual Ship capable of it, and join them to those already in Commission; and the *Dutch*, who formerly did great Exploits, and now they are exasperated to the last Degree, and in good earnest, with the Illustrious Prince of *Orange* at their Head, will do so again ; and so, with the Blessing of God, overturn the Wicked, and make yourselves happy at once ; thus while the Allied Army in *Flanders* (unless a signal Advantage presented in the *Field*) remain on the Defensive, to redouble your Force, and Diligence if possible at Sea, the only Place you can compleatly be

Victorious

Victorious (without paying too dear) where now it's fairly in your Power, if pursued to push them to the last Extremity. What will not such Conduct produce? it will sap the very Sinews and Foundation of the Enemies Strength on shoar, and probably compel them to deliver up quietly all the strong Holds they have taken: Beside, if *Martinico* or other Settlements, cannot well be subdued by Force, they might be reduced by Hunger, to surrender themselves into your Hands. Forward Strides to this Purpose are already made; and thus your present Disbursements (as hath been justly remarked upon a late Occasion) will not be Loss, but, like Water poured into a Pump, which when once set moving, you will receive back again with infinite Returns; and beside this Blessing left Posterity. To consider it, in it's immediate Consequence, may not the taking a *West* or *East*

India Fleet, &c. out or home, be the shortest and most profitable Voyage you could possibly project.

And now if it hath pleased God to bring the Calamity of Scarcity among the *French*, as a Punishment for the Blood they lately caused to be spilt in *Britain*, and for the Murder of so many Thousands of their own poor Subjects, particularly at *Bergen-op-zoom*, in order to deprive their inoffensive, obliging Neighbours of their quiet and peaceable Possessions, and that under spacious (but absurd) Professions of Friendship: Do, in God's Name also make use of the Advantage he so Graciously put into your Hands, as a Protection for yourselves another Day; for what other View could they have in such an obstinate and bloody Attack on *Bergen*, but to over-run the united Provinces, then make Peace on almost what other Terms you please?
and

and no sooner than they effectually recruited again, without Regard to any thing, swallow you up as their last delicious Morfel, then display their Flags, and ride Lord High Admirals of the Universe.

I have known a Fool in his Folly, pop out something, from which a Wiseman took a Hint, and converted to great and good Uses: When I reflect on this, together with one great Happiness attending this Nation, *viz.* That men declare their Sentiments freely, I am induced to deliver mine; and yet I could wish on all Occasions this Freedom was used with Decency.

If keeping your Corn from the *French*, will weaken their Armies this Campaign, which seems undeniable (as it is not Men, but Provision, that arbitrary Prince is in want of) it is to be hoped that every Individual,

dividual will cheerfully agree to any Measures that may accomplish it : Even Gratitude to our King, and his Royal Family, seems to require it, who, to a most eminent Degree, Root and Branch, already have, and are still forward and willing, nay, on the very Point, of risking their Lives again in Defence of your's, your Religion, your Liberties and Properties, and all that is sacred and dear to you.

No one, I presume, can take upon them to say, that this Year will produce a Peace, or that the *French* will not have a plentiful, and you a bad Harvest the next : However, if I am mistaken as to the Superabundancy of Wheat in this Kingdom, or have said any thing else, inconsistent, or improper, I hope my good Intent, and my unshaken Zeal for the present happy Government will plead my Excuse.

Query.

Query, *If the French could supply themselves elsewhere, is it reasonable to suppose they would give the Preference of their Money, to the very Power they are endeavouring to subdue?*

Query, *If the English and Dutch, supply the French with Bread and Ammunition, would it not be Kind, and Just to spare them some Butter and Beef, and a Pity to debar the Loyal and faithful IRISH from that Supply? But let them also taste a little of the alluring Root of this very great Evil.*

Query, *Whether it is most advisable to push your utmost Efforts on the Continent, where*

where you are least able,
 where it's most expensive,
 the Money all spent abroad,
 and where the Conquests
 are wholly for the Allies.
 Or else at Sea, where you
 are effectually able, where
 it's least Expensive, the Cash
 all spent at home, and where
 the Conquests made will
 firmly be your own.

P O S T-

P O S T C R I P T.

THE foregoing Pages (Dedication excepted) contains what was first intended for News-Papers ; save only some proper Alterations in the Article of Wheat, made afterward for Reasons already mentioned.

Since when we are informed, that a Certain *French* Minister of State has declared, That, unless *Cape Briton* is given up, the King his Master will not hearken to any Terms of Peace ; which Declaration, if true, as very probable it may, is an evident Proof, of what great Importance to the *French*, the giving up *Cape Briton* must be: Thus, on the other hand, by the same Parity of Reason, it is of equal Importance to you, not to part with it : May that be the *Glorious Resolution*, by adopting this **LITTLE BRITAIN**, your beneficial and darling *Conquest*, your

D new

new and impregnable *Barrier*, against a dangerous Enemy on every Side, perhaps more so in *America*, than at home under your own watchful Eyes.

There was an Account published immediately after it was taken, setting forth, that the *French* annually employed in that *Fisbery*, at least, *one thousand* Ships from 200 to 400 Tons, as also *twenty thousand* Men; curing, *Communibus Annis*, above FIVE MILLION *Quintals* of Fish: What a vast Addition of Wealth, of Ships, of Sailors, must this be to *Great-Britain*? And how dangerous to relinquish it into the Hands of such an Enemy? When it is ripely considered, what a Flow of Treasure it will annually bring in; all taken out of the *Deep*, without Money or Effects to purchase it: What Numbers of *Artificers*, of all Occupations, will be constantly employed in Building, in Rigging and Repairing

ing of Ships ; in Sail-Cloth, and all other Materials ; in Victualling and Cloathing continually such Numbers of Men, &c. &c. And thus as You are enriched and strengthened, your dangerous Enemy, and Rival in Trade, will in the same Proportion, be impoverished and weakened : Upon these, and other weighty Considerations, it is presumed that such a Fishery, and Seminary of Seamen, will be judged too profitable and too dangerous to part with,

The *French* have lately failed in in two successive Attempts on *Great Britain* : First, by the immediate Hand of Providence, driving back to Confusion, in a sudden Storm, their Embarkation of 15000 Men at *Dunkirk* ; and, secondly, by a total Defeat of their *Cat's-Paw*, the *Pretender*, and all his Adherents, at the Ever-Memorable Battle of CULLODEN : In this *Invasion* they found themselves exceedingly mistaken : For by the

Discontent of some, the Heats and Animosities of others, they conceited that near half the Nation would take up Arms in Favour of their intended Young *Vice-Roy*: But not one in Five Hundred of the *South Britons* answered their Expectation.

This brings to mind an antient Tale I have been told, and as it is adapt to my present Purpose, I beg Leave to repeat it: In some former Age, it happened, that Feuds and Party Divisions ran high in *England*, insomuch that all were alarmed, with terrible Apprehensions of an intestine War: Upon which our good Neighbours the *French*, ever watchful, on all Occasions, to take such Advantages, were secretly at work, in making Preparations for an Invasion. On this, a wise and worthy *Briton*, a Lover of Liberty and of his Country, went directly to *Paris*, and put up a flaming Advertisement, That he was just arrived from *England*, and had

had brought with him two fierce and wonderful Creatures, such as were never in *France* before ; (as in that Climate they could never propagate, without degenerating in their very Nature) and that he, to entertain the Curious, would shew an obstinate and bloody Battle between these surprising Animals: This excited the Curiosity of all Ranks ; and having appointed the Time, and most commodious Place, he was attended by a numberless Croud of Spectators ; upon which, our ingenious Gentleman led forth a Couple of *English* Bulldogs, which, with little or no Provocation, were immediately set together by the Ears: Thus when they were alternately pinched, their Venom raised to the highest Pitch, and had fastened their Grips in each other, the Master by his Whip and Authority endeavoured to seperate them, but in vain: He then ordered two Servants, each to take a Dog by the hind Legs, and while they were dragging them

them asunder with all their Might, he redoubled his Lashes upon them, but they could not be separated; to the great Admiration of all present: Upon which the Dogs were left to themselves, tugging and shaking each other most eagerly; that Instant, a Door was opened, and a Bull turned out; the Moment he appeared, the Combatants disengaged, of themselves; and, like two *loving* Brothers ran side by side, and forcibly attacked the Bull with all imaginable Fury; they were, in turns, tossed over his Back on the Pavement, and seemingly killed on the Spot; yet they, as constantly ran on again, renewing their Attacks with greater Fury than ever; 'till, at length, they had tumbled this vaunting and roaring Enemy, seizing him fast by the Nose, and, like two faithful Assistants on either side, pinned him down a close Prisoner, to the great Surprise, and exquisite satisfaction of all Spectators. This Stratagem

tagem had the intended Effect, a sagacious Politician having taken the Hint, and advised the King not to hazard the landing his Troops in *England*; otherwise (notwithstanding all Appearances) they would assuredly be attacked in like Manner, and meet a worse Fate than the Bull: Upon which the Design was postponed; the Alarm in *England* banished Contention; proper Dispositions were made for Defence; and all, on both Sides, ended in Peace. I hope, indulgent Reader, you'll excuse the Similie on this Occasion: For, upon Trial, and late Experience, (a few excepted) the *French* have found the Remark to be just, viz. That whatsoever Dissentions and Heart-Burnings subsist in *England*, still, on the Appearance of an Enemy, it evaporates like Smoke, or the Morning Dew; and thus the most Opposite quickly unite in the firmest Union; zealous in Defence of their King, Religion and Liberties.

As

As to the Attachment of Low-Land-North-Britons to the present Government, many entertain an erroneous Opinion; had they not so suddenly been over-run, and thrown into Confusion by the Light-footed Gentry, before they had Time to raise and arm themselves legally, they would have appeared in a quite different, and more commendable Light. *Argyle-shire* in the Highlands, the City of *Glasgow*, *Dumfries*, Numbers at *Sterling*, &c. &c. laudably exerted themselves all in their Power; yet it cannot be denied, that only too many, both in *North* and *South-Britain* acted the Reverse, as well in this, as the former Rebellion. Can I here, in Justice, pass over my native Country, without repeating the Honour due to it on those Occasion? It is despised I know not why, but we have this Comfort left, that it is by the ignorant only) they all, to a Man, stood firm and unshaken, to their Religion, their King and Country, both in this and the former Rebellion. A *Protestant Jacobite* is an Inconsistency above my Understanding to reconcile; we are happy in *Ireland* to have no such Monsters amongst us; if one there is in a Country, he's a *Rara Avis*. Our numerous Roman-Catholics, whose Condition, if our own, we should probably be pleased to change a Protestant for a Popish Government; yet, nevertheless, even they, on this Occasion, behaved as good and loyal Subjects; nor can

I refrain to declare, what I have often admired and applauded, and what must stand confessed, *viz.* That our late Lord-Lieutenant, the Earl of CHESTERFIELD, by his wise and prudent Administration, highly esteemed by all Persuasions, all Ranks and Degrees of Men, contributed not a little to the Harmony which subsisted in that Kingdom, during the late Troubles in *Great-Britain*, so happily extinguished.

From these and sundry other Considerations, *France*, by this Time, must be convinced, that future Attacks on *Britain* or *Ireland*, will be vain and fruitless; and her Hopes of Success against the *United Provinces* are almost equally dissipated by the late happy Revolution there, in chusing the wise, the just, and illustrious Prince of *Orange*, Hereditary Stadtholder, Admiral and Captain General of the Whole: Diffimulation, Bribery and Corruption will now no longer influence, nor find a Place.

Thus *France* having lost all Hope of Success against the maritime Powers in *Europe*, will turn her Eyes to *America*, and struggle hard for *Cape Briton*; not only for present Profit, but also on future Views. Should that important Fishery and Fortrefs be given up, my Conceit leads me to suppose, it will be attended with these, or some like Consequences, *viz.*

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Your

Your *American* Subjects will be curfedly soured, and *French* Sugar-Plumbs, afterwards, may relish sweetly amongst them.

The *Indians* and *French* at *Quebec*, *Canada*, and the adjacent Countrys, traffick and inter-marry with each other : This Union, no doubt, will be carefully extended and more firmly cemented.

The *French* will influence and poison the Minds of all the Inhabitants of *Nova Scotia* : At least why not, as well as so many in the *Old*?

The *French* by crafty Insinuations, faithless Promises, Bribes, and other rich Presents, may ripen the *Six Nations*, in time, to lift up their *Hatchet* against you.

These things, I humbly conceive, are not impossible: Were not your Old Freinds, and next Neighbours, the *Dutch*, on the very Point of kicking up before your Eyes, influenced, bribed, and blinded, in the very same Manner ; and only the other Day, snatched out of the Jaws of Destruction?

When a Peace is concluded your Armies, disbanded, your Ships of War out of Commission, Friendship some Years subsisting between you, and your undoubted good Neighbours

Neighbours the *French*; and thus, when lulled to Sleep, free from all Apprehensions of Danger; then, and only then, will they, unexpected, and perhaps undiscovered (till it is too late) send Ships of War and Soldiers, at Will, to *Louisbourg*, in the Island of *Cape Briton*, the strongest Fort and Harbour in all *America*, lying near the Continent, and most commodiously situated for an Invasion. If this, hereafter, should be attempted, under all the favourable Circumstances already observed, what dreadful Consequences may ensue? That Country, so over-run, would soon distress and endanger *this*; and that, in a Manner so very obvious, that it would rather be impertinent in me, than otherwise, to explain it: Therefore the keeping *Cape Briton*, will effectually prevent these, otherwise, impending Dangers, and not only secure your own Colonies, but enable you to extend your Dominions on that *spacious Continent*.

I well remember, in the late Rebellion, to have heard a favourite *Jacobitical* Phrase viz. Now or NEVER: This was pursued with all their Craft and with all their Might, to over-turn our present happy Government, our Religious and Civil Rights: But, Praise be to God, and next, to our ROYAL DUKE, it did not prosper long, and now the Scene is changed; this precious Time affords you the most seasonable and glorious Opportunity possible,

possible, to retort it back upon them, by
rouzing up your intire NAVAL Strength, in
Conjunction with the utmost Efforts of the
Dutch ; And (thanks to the *Jacks* for this
Expression) NOW OR NEVER, give a fatal
Blow to that ambitious Power, on which
those infatuated *Jacobites* build ther only
Hopes,

BRITONS, once so fam'd in Story,
From this Sleep of Dulness start,
Warm'd with gen'rous Thirst of Glory,
Rouze to Virtue—Wake to Art !

Let your Father's Fame invite ye
To those Paths they trod to Praise ;
Let their glorious Deeds delight ye,
And just Emulation raise !

So, by ALBION still afforded,
Shall successive Worthies rise,
Unto future Times recorded,
LEARNED, PIOUS, BRAVE and WISE:

Linea Incerti Authoris.



F I N I S.

